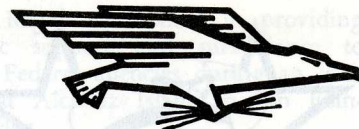


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COAST GUARD RESERVIST

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ALDIST 149

On 6 July 1971, ALDIST 149 was transmitted to all Coast Guard activities directing more widespread utilization of reservists in support of the operating units of the Coast Guard. The ALDIST is quoted below:

"1. The Coast Guard is being called upon to provide an ever-increasing variety of services which include those newer responsibilities involving the detection, containment, and potential clean-up of oil spills and other water-related ecological incidents. The fulfilling of routine tasks while at the same time maintaining the capability to respond to contingencies places greater-than-ever demands upon our operating forces. It is desired that reservists be employed to the maximum extent practicable to meet these requirements.

2. Recent utilization of reservists . . . includes participation in oil spill incidents, support to other federal agencies, and perimeter surveillance following the crash of a commercial air liner. Each incident of utilization serves the dual purpose of extending Coast Guard capabilities and at the same time usually provides meaningful training and motivation consistent with the One-Coast Guard concept . . .

3. The expansion of Reserve participation in routine, peakload, and contingency operations in all missions of the regular Coast Guard while at the same time maintaining a viable training program will require the fullest cooperation of district commanders, their staffs, and Operating and Reserve commands. Reserve units are not expected to nor can they devote full time to participation of this type without jeopardizing their formal training program; however, to the extent that it is reasonably possible, such activities will be made an integral part of the unit training program.

4. Implementing instructions follow by mail."

Coast Guard Reserve Officers Praised

In a letter to the Commandant, Admiral E. R. ZUMWALT, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations praised Coast Guard Reserve officers on active duty.

"We at the Naval Institute certainly appreciate the strong support and strong participation of Coast Guard personnel in our continuing forum and discussions of maritime power and maritime strategy. As a brief example of this participation, about two months ago we had occasion to check the number of Reserve

officers on active duty who are participating members of the Naval Institute. Our analysis showed that of about 1200 Coast Guard Reserve Officers on active duty, more than 950 were members of the Naval Institute. I think this reflects a tremendous professionalism on the part of these officers of which you can be justly proud."



Milwaukee Coast Guard Reserve unit (ORTUPS 09-82642) boasts that it has five of the Coast Guard Reserve's new Senior Chief Petty Officers.

Shown congratulating the new senior chiefs are CAPT George S. BRIDGEHAM, Ninth Coast Guard District Reserve Director, and LCDR James Merlin SHACKETT, Commanding Officer of the Milwaukee unit. The Senior Chiefs include (l to r) Robert CALLIES, Richard SIMON, Stanley GUMM, Donald IMPEL and Merle F. PETERS.



ADM. C. R. BENDER
As painted by LTJG J. S. HIGH,
USCGR, a reservist on active duty at
headquarters.

Commandant Addresses ROA Convention

The annual National Convention of the Reserve Officers Association was held this year in San Diego, California from 17 to 20 June. Over 1500 delegates and their guests representing the Reserve components of all the Armed Services attended. Keynote speaker of the convention was Commandant of the Coast Guard, Admiral Chester R. BENDER. The following are highlights of his address:

... "From the first shots at Concord to today's efforts in Vietnam our citizen soldiers and citizen sailors have borne the brunt of our wars. Our society has always been unwilling to build a large, professional military force in time of peace. We have preferred to build our forces when necessary by rapid mobilizations . . . and time after time Americans from all walks of life have developed (into) soldiers, sailors, and airmen who have demonstrated that they can be the world's best fighting force. *However, this concept of "instant armed forces"—just add civilians and stir—has serious shortcomings today.*

... Now a shrinking world and a new technology of warfare dictates that we must have a large degree of ready availability of forces. . . . There is general agreement today that we need strong, well trained, well equipped, Reserve forces. Secretary Laird has stated this principle emphatically in a message to Congress earlier this year. "We must insure that the Reserve component units are provided equipment in sufficient quantity, and in combat-serviceable condition to be effective fighting forces

upon mobilization. Operational readiness also requires that equipment be combined with realistic, timely drill periods and training."

"Using existing Reserve forces as our base, we can build such Reserve components. . . . Even in the face of overall budget cuts, a relatively small investment in training, equipment, and manpower can create a realistic Reserve ready for instant use. We must be serious about this goal. It is not likely that we ever again will be afforded the luxury of time to train men, time to build ships, time to perfect aircraft. *Instant readiness today means right now.* Not tomorrow, not next week or next month but right now. Only when we have achieved that degree of readiness then—and only then—can we feel that our nation is prepared for any eventuality.

"One problem that we must face is the impact of the all volunteer force on Reserve recruiting. With changes pending in the draft laws, and with an increased reliance on volunteers which will permit a "zero draft," the pressure of the draft as a stimulus to Reserve recruiting will disappear. Inevitably, a volunteer force will require increased incentives. Resulting costs will necessitate smaller active duty forces and a greater reliance on Reserve components. The dilemma is obvious. At the same time our nation will become increasingly dependent on reservists, we will be losing the pressure of the draft to keep Reserve recruiting at required levels. It is planned to include Reserves in the intensified recruiting plans now being launched, and certainly, Reserves will receive some share of the incentives that are planned for the volunteers. But the question remains: Will we be able to maintain the strength of Reserve forces without the stimulus that has been provided by the draft? "I think the answer must be not only that we can accomplish this difficult task, but that we *must* assure the strength of the Reserve components if we are to depend on smaller volunteer, active duty forces.

"Your task is not an easy one. But it is essential and it must be achieved at the local level. Your . . . entire community must see your . . . unit as an important element of our national defense. Parades or visitors day programs can help build esprit de corps. But far more important . . . will be the approach . . . to the training program. It must become obvious . . . that the training program is aimed at excellence . . . because nothing less will be good enough for the defense of your nation.

"These are difficult times for all the services. You and I may look at the

Armed Forces and the Reserve components and be proud of what we see. But we must be aware that others do not view the same scene from our perspective. We must convince, . . . the American public that the Armed Forces are worth far more than their costs, that service in the military is a worthy profession fully entitled to the respect and admiration of our society. Each of us also has an obligation personally to live up to the image we expect to create. Everything we do—our personal conduct, our official activities, even the smartness of our uniform contributes or detracts from the reputation of our service in particular and in all of the armed forces in general.

"We are indeed aware of the problems of . . . welfare . . . environmental protection and the needs of local and state governments. I have proposed legislation which would permit our selected Reserve to assist the active duty Coast Guard in playing a larger role in the solution of such problems. It provides for the authority to call selected Reservists of the Coast Guard to active duty, involuntarily if necessary, to aid in relief operations connected with natural disaster such as floods, hurricanes, seismic disturbances or episodes of massive environmental pollution. (Ed. note: This is the one force concept frequently referred to by the Commandant).

"The Armed Forces, both active and Reserve, have done much to demonstrate our genuine concern with domestic problems. Working with the disadvantaged, helping with youth opportunity programs, participating in local civic projects—all such endeavors help build the morale of your reserve units at the same time they eliminate barriers between the public and the armed forces. Yet, if we are unable to preserve peace in the world, other affairs fade into lesser importance.

"As we show our deep concern for domestic problems, we are credible when we emphasize that national security must not be sacrificed for some short term benefit. For as General Westmoreland said earlier this year, "The risk is far too great, the stakes are far too high, and the outcome is far too final."

"I, for one, am confident that we will preserve our national strength even as we conquer our domestic ills. This confidence is to a large measure based on my knowledge that you Reserve officers, working individually and through your organization, will continue to work selflessly toward a better and stronger America. None of us will be content with any less."

RESERVE OFFICER PROMOTIONS

The "best qualified" promotion system, with its attendant continuation boards was instituted to eliminate an undesirable "hump" in the promotion of Coast Guard Reserve officers, which placed their promotion often several years behind their Regular running mates. The availability of timely promotions is considered to be an important factor in the morale of the officer corps.

Since the implementation of the "best qualified" officer promotion system in the Coast Guard Reserve, several senior officers have voiced complaints over being either passed over for promotion or not being continued in an active status. It is fully recognized that either of these two actions may be a traumatic experience for an officer who has given many years to the Service. The following is quoted from a letter received from an officer who was not continued in an active status. Certainly he was disappointed—yet he views this action objectively from the viewpoint of the Service.

"The Board's action is neither unanticipated nor, in fact, undesirable. In the maintenance of a viable organization it is certainly necessary that there be adequate opportunities for advancement of Reserve members. The most logical way to provide these opportunities is to see that vacancies are created in the available billets, as is being done. I certainly have no quarrel with this policy."

"I have always felt it was a privilege to serve our Country through such an outstanding organization as the Coast Guard Reserve. I only regret I could not express my appreciation of the privilege by accomplishing more for both entities. It is my sincere hope that, should the occasion ever arise when I can be of assistance, the Service will do the honor of calling upon me."

For a moment, put yourself in the shoes of your fellow Reserve officers serving on either a promotion or continuation board. In most cases, the board members know many if not all of the officers going before the particular board. These board members are assigned heavy burdens. They must review the records of all the officers coming before their particular board and develop judgmental opinions concerning each "candidate." They are given certain operating guidelines. These requirements must be met. Therefore, even if all the officers going before a

particular board have been rated as "especially outstanding" for periods of several years, the board must carry out its mission of selecting some given number of officers out of the group. It is a trying duty of great responsibility.

There is certainly no disgrace in either being passed over or not being continued in an active status. By the same token, no officer concerned about his career looks forward to either of these actions. As in the Regular Service, there can be no guarantee of promotion or retention. However, the officer who maintains a high degree of activity in the Reserve program, correspondence courses, ACDUTRA, board participation, etc., certainly has a better opportunity for promotion or retention than the officer who achieves only the minimum requirements for satisfactory service.



Mr. A. Page Ware, Jr., of the Tidewater Navy League presents SO1 Robert A. WHITE, USCGR with an award recognizing him as the Outstanding Coast Guard Reservist of the Year, in the Tidewater Area, as RADM E. C. ALLEN, Jr., Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District looks on. Petty Officer WHITE enlisted in February 1964, and has been assigned to his current unit since January 1965. He recently completed five years of perfect attendance. In addition to his excellent Reserve record, he is an Engineering Technician at the Naval Weapons Station at Yorktown, Virginia, and he is active in local church and the York County Jaycees.

RESERVISTS ASSIST AT ALCATRAZ

The Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District utilized volunteers from several of that district's ORTUPS' to

assist Regular personnel in providing logistic support and surveillance to other Federal agencies during an incident at Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.

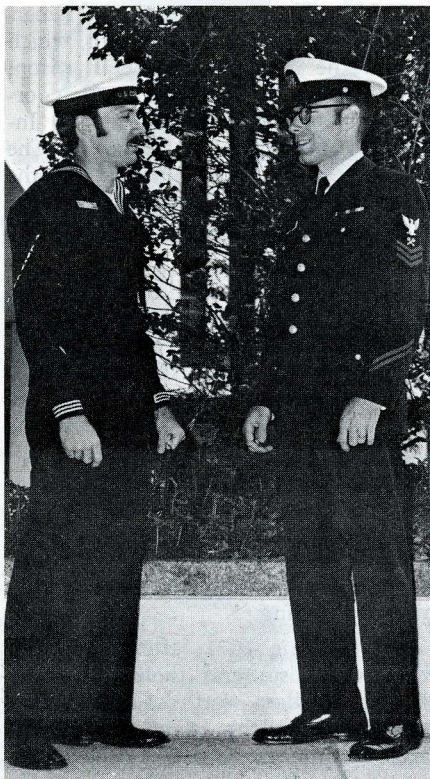
In November 1969, a group of American Indians occupied the island, which housed the abandoned Federal prison. The Indians, representing various organizations, wanted to establish an Indian cultural center on the island. The General Services Administration, the government caretaking agency for the island, agreed to discuss the future of the island.

The Coast Guard operated unmanned light station and fog signal on the island, and both were considered very important aids in the often foggy bay area. In May 1970, power to the aids was secured after the occupants caused several short circuits while tapping into the line, making the signal unreliable. Lighted horn buoys were established off the island. In June 1970, a fire razed the fog signal structure and light house, although the tower remained standing.

On 11 June 1971, after reports of more vandalism and theft of several thousand dollars worth of government property from the island, U.S. Marshals, with Coast Guard assistance, removed the Indians remaining on the island, and service to the light house was restored. The fog signals are still inoperative. It is estimated that the cost of restoration of the aids will approach 60 to 90 thousand dollars and will take several months to complete.

Coast Guard Reserve participation in the incident included the services of personnel from ORTUPS (O) 12-82776, 82777, 82791, and ORPSU 88881 (which was activated as part of a scheduled ACDUTRA exercise). Two officers and twelve enlisted men were called to emergency ACDUTRA and one officer and sixteen men served on INACDUTRA on 12 and 13 June. In addition, four officers and thirty-eight men on ACDUTRA as part of the operational exercise and five Coast Guard Reserve boats were used during the incident. Their duties included waterside surveillance, logistic transportation, harbor patrols and the standing of increased security watches at Coast Guard Base, San Francisco. In a message to Headquarters, the Commander, Twelfth Coast Guard District reported: "Use of Reserve forces considered necessary for Coast Guard Group, San Francisco to meet increased operational requirements brought on by the Alcatraz Island incident."

New Enlisted Uniform



Field testing of a distinctive Coast Guard uniform will soon begin at several operating units, particularly where they may be seen by the public. The uniform was developed by a special uniform board during the last eight months. Further changes may be recommended after a year of evaluation. Present plans call for phasing in the new uniform beginning in fiscal year 1973.

The most noticeable feature of the new uniform is its distinctive color. Referred to by the Commandant as "Coast Guard Blue," it is almost the same as "royal" blue or "insignia" and is lighter than Navy Blue, but darker than the blue of Air Force uniforms, which look gray by comparison.

The uniform consists of a single breasted jacket and trousers (same style as the present officer/chief trousers) in "Coast Guard Blue," a light blue shirt, and a dark blue tie. Rating badge will be made with the blue background. The combination cap, with white cap cover, was selected, as it provides good contrast. For enlisted men below E-7, the cap device will be the Coast Guard emblem.

The Special Uniform Board consisted of; RADM E. L. PERRY, Chief of

Staff, CAPT R. D. JOHNSON, CDR T. P. SCHAEFFER, LCDR M. J. HARTMAN, and CWO-4 (PERS) L. R. GREEN. The two enlisted members of the Board were Master Chief Petty Officer of the Coast Guard C. C. CALHOUN and SK1 C. D. SPIRES. Petty Officer SPIRES was selected to serve as the first model for the new uniform. He is shown (at the left) wearing the new garb, while JO3 J. HAMMOND wears the present uniform. It is noted that the photograph does not show the true difference in color.

COMBATting OIL POLLUTION IN BALTIMORE

Reservists from ORTUPS 05-82353 in Baltimore, commanded by LCDR P. P. LETO, and ORTUPS 05-82395 in Richmond, Virginia, commanded by LCDR C. D. BRYANT, were in Baltimore for two weeks of Phase III AC-DUTRA under the command of ORP-SU 05-88834, CAPT. D. R. DANIEL, USCGR. In addition to the normal Phase III training plans, the reservists worked hand in hand with regular Coast Guardsmen in containing two oil spills in the port of Baltimore in early June. Utilizing two 31-footers and serving on-board Group Baltimore's 40-footers, reservists cordoned off areas around the spillage and quickly laid floating booms to contain the spill.

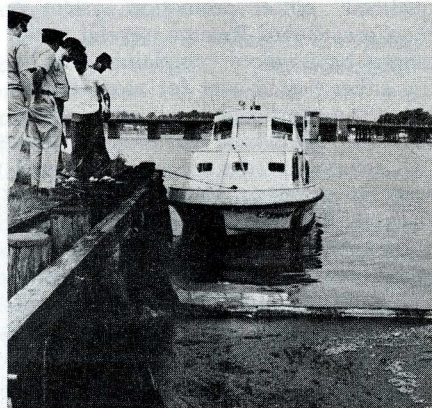
The first slick occurred when a containerized cargo freighter entering the port punctured its fuel tank in a docking mishap, spilling over a thousand gallons of fuel oil into the harbor. The origin of the other spill was unknown, but it endangered a large public beach



EN2 William W. BALLS of Baltimore, secures one end of an oil boom during a recent pollution control operation.

area and reservists assisted in round the clock clean up operations.

In addition to fighting spills, reservists carried out 24-hour harbor and safety patrols and assisted in search and rescue missions. Port Security men conducted extensive pier inspections for infractions of Federal Regulations, and supervised the handling of dangerous cargo. Boarding teams inspected ships' manifests for infractions of storage rules. In one incident, a Reserve inspector discovered a faulty manifest which resulted in a reported violation. Also bulk liquid storage facilities were inspected for safety.



Crew members from a Coast Guard 31 footer check the line of an oil boom during a recent oil clean-up operation, in Baltimore.

Wear Your Uniform Proudly

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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ADMIRAL C. R. BENDER
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. W. MOREAU
Chief, Office of Reserve

LTJG R. C. BROWN
CWO H. M. KERN
Editors

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication.